

**Amendments to the Specification:**

At page 3, lines 6, please replace the paragraph with the following:

A final known security measure is adding security features to the checks themselves. Some of the useful security measures include the following: watermarks, copy void pantograph, chemical voids, high resolution microprinting, ~~3-dimensional~~ dimensional reflective ~~hollow-strip~~ holo-stripe and security inks. Each of these measures will be briefly summarized. 1.) Watermarks are made by applying different degrees of pressure during the paper manufacturing process. Most watermarks make subtle designs on the front and back of the checks. These marks are not easily visible and can only be seen when they are held up to light at a 45° angle. 2.) Copy void pantographs are patented designs in the background pattern of checks. When photocopied, the pattern changes and the word “VOID” appears, making the copy non-negotiable. 3.) Chemical voids involve treating check paper in a manner that is not detectable until eradicator chemicals contact the paper. When chemicals are applied, the treatment causes the word “VOID” to appear, making the item non-negotiable. Checks treated with chemical voids cannot be altered without detection. 4.) High resolution microprinting is very small printing typically used for the signature line of a check or around the border in what appears to be a line or pattern to the naked the eye. When magnified the line or pattern contains a series of words that run together or become totally illegible if the check has been photocopied or scanned with a desktop scanner. 5.) A 3-dimensional reflective ~~hollow~~ holo-stripe is a metallic stripe that contains one or more holograms, similar to those in credit cards. These items are difficult to forge, scan, or reproduce because they are produced by a sophisticated, laser based etching process. 6.) Security inks react with common eradication chemicals. These inks reduce a forger’s ability to modify the printed dollar amount or alter the designated payee because when solvents are applied, a chemical reaction with the security ink distorts the appearance of the check. This makes such items very difficult to alter without detection.

At page 5, line 1, please replace the paragraph with the following:

Another known method for verifying checks is found in US Patent No. 5,903,881 to Schrader et al. Schrader provides a software product, computer implemented, method and system to integrate a user interface having three simultaneously displaced items of information. The interface displays the account balance, and both ~~clear~~ cleared and uncleared transactions. However, this invention does not have any way of preventing a fraudulent check from being cleared by the bank. The present invention allows the bank to check the authenticity of a check before it is cleared by the bank.

At page 9, line 8, please replace the paragraph with the following:

In accordance with still yet another aspect of the current invention, the device includes means for entering data, means for creating a negotiable instrument containing at least, a payee, an amount, a date, and a drawer's identity, means for creating a machine readable code, the machine readable code containing the drawer's account number, the drawee's routing number and at least one piece of information selected from the group comprising, the payee, the amount, the date, the identity of the drawer, a memo, and [[a]] an identifier number corresponding to the at least one negotiable instrument, means for scanning the machine-readable code, means for scanning the information on the negotiable instrument, and means for comparing the information from the machine-readable code to the information on the negotiable instrument.

At page 9, line 27, please replace the paragraph with the following:

In accordance with still another aspect of the current invention, a method for integrating the creation and processing of negotiable instruments includes the steps of providing a drawer having an account with a corresponding account number, providing a drawee with a drawee routing number, creating at least one negotiable instrument containing information that contains

at least, a payee, an amount, a date, and a drawee's identity, providing a machine readable code, attaching the machine readable code to the at least one negotiable instrument, the machine readable code containing the drawer's account number, the drawee's routing number and at least one piece of information selected from the group comprising, the payee, the amount, the date, the identity of the drawer, a memo, and a identifier number corresponding to the at least one negotiable instrument, transferring the information to the drawee bank, providing a payee, providing a payee bank, presenting the at least one negotiable instrument to the payee, and having the payee scan the machine-readable code.

At page 12, line 12, please replace the following paragraph:

With reference now to FIGURE 1, an inventive check 10, for aiding in the prevention of check fraud, includes a barcode 12, a routing number 14, an account number 16, a check number 18, a signature line 26, a payee identifier line 28, a date line 20, an amount box 22, and a memo line 24. In a preferred embodiment, the bar code 12 is placed on the check 10 after the check 10 has been written by the customer. The barcode 12 includes the amount of the check 10, the date the check 10 was written, the account number 16, the bank's routing number 14, and the payee of the check 10. The present invention encompasses using any one, or any combination, of these elements. However, in the preferred embodiment, all of the elements are included in the barcode 12. The bar code 12 is a standard bar code (e.g., UPC, EAN, JAN, or UPC 128), which is readable by a variety of bar code reading devices. The check 10 and the bar code 12 are only intended to be preferred embodiments of the invention. Any negotiable instrument or machine readable code may be used in the place of the check 10 and the bar code 12, respectively.

At page 12, line 27, please replace the paragraph with the following:

In the preferred embodiment, the customer writes a check 10, by entering the necessary information into a software program. The customer enters the information required, in the

software fields, for the check 10. The software program then generates, electronically, a check 10 containing all the information entered by the customer. Once the check 10 has been created, the information from the check 10, including the payee, the amount of the check 10, the date of the check 10, the check number 18, the account number 16, and the drawee bank's routing number 14 are electronically transferred to the drawee bank. The transfer of the information to the drawee bank preferably takes place over a secured line modem, but any means of transferring, electronically or otherwise, the information can be used, as long as chosen using sound engineering judgment. When the drawee bank receives the information, the information is downloaded into the drawee bank's system in preparation for the presentment of the check 10.

At page 14, line 14, please replace the paragraph with the following:

The entire system of the preferred embodiment is done automatically. This allows the process to be available to individuals as well as large companies. The inventive process will allow banks, and other financial institutions, to check the authenticity of every check 10 that the bank processes. The checks 10 are received in large quantities and are simply fed into the bar code scanner and each bar code 12 is read by the scanner and the information on the bar code 12 is compared to the information that the bank received from the customer when the check 10 was created. If the information matches, the system simply pays the check 10. If the information does not match, then the system sends a notice to the customer about the discrepancy. This notification to the customer could take place via any method chosen using sound engineering judgment, but in the preferred embodiment, the bank sends the information to the customer via an on-line banking system.

At page 14, line 27, please replace the paragraph with the following:

When the customer views the account on-line, the checks 10 that did not match will be presented to the customer, and the customer can either tell the bank to go ahead and pay the

check 10 anyway, or to not pay the check 10. If the customer tells the bank not to pay the check 10, the bank can then proceed with an investigation of the fraudulent check.

At page 16, line 5, please replace the paragraph with the following:

The process begins with the customer writing a check 10. The customer enters the information into a computer to create the check 10. As soon as the information is entered and approved by the customer, the information on the check 10, which includes the payee, the amount of the check 10, the date the check 10 was created, the customer's account number 16, the bank's routing number 14, and the check number 18, is in the bank's system, and the bank is then aware that that check 10 has been authorized by the customer. Just as in the previous embodiment, the check 10 is then printed out with a bar code 10 attached to it with the relevant information contained in the bar code 12. The check 10 is then presented to the payee, who scans the check 10 using a bar code scanner to read the bar code 12. The information from the bar code 12 is sent directly to the payee's bank for clearing and the payee bank electronically transfers the information to the drawee bank. Since the drawee bank already has the information from the bar code 12 in the bank's system, the drawee bank approves the payment of the check 10, debits the customer's account and the payee bank then credits the payee's account. This process is virtually instantaneous, thereby avoiding the sometimes days long delay of payment for the payee or the payee's bank.